



Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Just Published,
BY COTTON AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)

The Exile of Erin.

A NOVEL.
By Mrs. Plunkett—late Miss Gunning.
January 6.

Joseph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,

100 half boxes Rousett's CI-
CLES, warranted of the very first quality
and full contents.

Real Maccoua Snuff,
Rappee Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s
1/2d quality.

—H.W. HAS ALSO,
1 General Affortment as usual,
good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCE-
RIES for sale.

December 21.

Cotton and Stewart
Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.
Containing a great deal of useful and enter-
taining matter. For sale by the thousand,
each, or single one.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE,
20 hogsheads and 30 barrels
of the best quality New-Orleans Sugar.

Madeira Wine in pipes.
West-India Rum in hogsheads.

Turks-Island, Ground Alum and Liming-
in Salt—end

20 crates well assorted Queens Ware.

Newton Keene.

May 16.

FOR SALE,
4000 lbs. Prime Green COFFEE, and
100 sacks Liverpool SALT.

Newton Keene.

March 27.

FOR SALE,
100 White Oak fish Barrels.

Anthony Dyer.

March 25.

TO LET,
THAT eligible stand for business lately
occupied by Mr. Charles Bennett, at the
corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.
Executor of John Watts.

Jan. 2.

Elastic Three-slit Metallic Pens.

Price One Dollar—

Just received by ROBERT GRAY.

ALSO,
A general assortment of
Lee's Patent Family Medicines,

Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic
Detergent.

March 17.

TUITION.

THE Subscriber informs the Ladies and
Gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity,
that he has opened SCHOOL in that com-
modious room on King street, opposite the
Indian Queen tavern, (formerly occupied as
a school room by Mr. Wilbar) where he will
teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-
keeping, Mensuration and Navigation on mod-
erate terms, flattering himself, that by assi-
sting attention to the improvement of his
Pupils, he may merit a share of public patron-
age.

Abraham Walker.

d.m.

For Freight or Charter,

The well known Ship
HERO,
Thomas Cole, Master;

Three hundred hogsheads or 2000 barrels
burthen, in complete order and ready to re-
ceive a cargo. Apply to

Thomas Cole.

March 15.

For Philadelphia,

The Sloop
HAPPY RETURN,
WILLIAM BAKER, Master;

For freight (which will be tak-
en immediately) or passage, apply to the
Master on board at M. Clean's wharf, or to

Daniel M'Clean.

March 30.

The Public are hereby

informed that the subscriber and his son Doctor Archibald B. Dick, are henceforward con-
ducted in the exercise of their profession.—
Applications intended for either, to be made
at the Medicine Shop of the former.

Elisha C. Dick.

February 27.

OAKUM,

For sale at the Poor House.

March 30.

SALT.

3000 bushels coarse and fine SALT, suit-
able for the fishery, and laying convenient
for river craft, for sale, on reasonable terms,
by

John G. Ladd.

March 17.

WANTED TO HIRE,

An active, well disposed BOY, of color,
about 15 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

March 20.

Public Sale.

IN pursuance of a deed of trust from Alex-
ander Henderson, jun. executed to Henderson,
Fergusson and Gibson, will be sold, on the
first Monday in April next, before the Court-
House door in the town of Dumfries, the pro-
perty therein specified. The terms of sale
will be made known on the day of sale.

Daniel Carmichael, Agent,
For Henderson, Fergusson and Gibson.

March 17.

BRICK & STONE LAYERS.

J. B. Hill & J. Ball

INFORM the citizens of Alexandria and
its vicinity that they have commenced the

above business, and from their practical
knowledge, hope to meet with a share of pa-
tronage from a generous public. They pledge
themselves to execute such orders as they
may be favored with in a satisfactory manner.

They will furnish materials measured in the
wall, or lay them by the thousand, as may
suit their employers. Where they are re-
quested to furnish materials they will be of
the first quality.

February 17.

TO RENT,

The HOUSE on Water-street, occupied by
the subscriber, and possession given the
21st of next month, or immediately, if de-
sired.

Charles Wadsworth.

March 30.

CATALOGUE OF PLAYS,

FOR SALE BY

ROBERT GRAY.

THE ROBBERS. Forty Thieves, Jew of
Mogadore, Heir at Law, Robbin Hood,

Love Laughs at Locksmiths Of Age To mor-
row, Fortress of Sorrento, Chrononhotonthologos,

Indian Princess, Critic, Fox Chase,

Blue Beard, Lock and Key, Darby's Return,

What a Blunder, Wanderer, Strangar, Blind

Boy, Deserter, Jew, Point of Honor, Mer-
maid, School for Scandal, Trust, Castle Spec-
tacle, Town and Country, Voice of Nature, He

Would if He Could, Tears and Smiles, Adrian

and Orilla, Farm House, Who's the Dupe,

Trip to Scarborough, Whistle for it, Fortune's

Frolic, Begone Dull Care, Adelgitha, World,

How to grow Rich, Man of Fortitude.

ALSO,

The Military Mentor, being a series of

letters recently written from a general officer
to his son—2 vols. boards price \$2.

Crabbie's Poems, highly spoken of by the

British Reviews as a work of the first merit.

price bound, \$1.

March 29.

Rabbit-Skins.

I wish to purchase a quantity of the best
Rabbit-Skins in fur.

John G. Ladd.

March 1.

Lottery Notice.

On Tuesday the 4th of April Tickets in
Black River Lottery No. 2, will rise in price to
\$9.50—On that day week the drawing com-
mences.

R. GRAY.

March 29.

Clover Seed.

Ten casks of the very best quality—Also
six casks empty Glass Bottles, just received
and for sale, cheap, by

John G. Ladd.

March 25.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable ad-
dition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, 1st and 2d quality

20 barrels Muscovado Sugars.

7000 lb. Green Coffee

3 1/2 tons British Patent Shot, assort-
ed to No. 9.

10 bales Cotton.

10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.

40 boxes Mould Candies.

15 bags clean heavy Pepper.

30 lb. Nutmegs.

casks London refined Saltpetre.

5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hy-
son, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Tea,

in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most

of which are equal in quality to any ever im-
ported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Te-
nerife, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern

Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havana Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice

Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch

Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pi-
mento, Race and Ground Ginget, Cayenne

Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds

Currauts, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Rol

Brimstone, Chalk, British and Candywine

Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and

Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's,

Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and

Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords

in long Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

John Gardner Ladd,

Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street

Wharf—

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads
and barrels.

Molasses, West-India, and New-England

Rum in do.

Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.

Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

Alexandria Price Current.
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

	per.	D.	C.	D.	C.
Coffee,	lb.	26	29		
Duck, Russia	bolt.	45	50		
Ravens		21	23		
Fruit, Raisins	keg	11	11	50	
	box	4	5		
Indigo, Spanish (lot.)	lb.	2	50	2	60
Molasses	gal.	60	61		
Salt, coarse	bus.	90	1		
fine		25	1		
Spices, Nutmegs	lb.	9	10		
Pepper		25	30		
Pimento		28	30		
Spirits, Brandy (French) 4th	gal.	1	75	2	25
Gin, Holland		1	75	2	
Rum, Jamaica 4th		1	25	1	40
Antigua 3d		1	10	1	20
Windward?		1	1	10	
2d & 3d					
Sugars, 1st quality	cwt.	12	50	13	
2d & 3d		10	12		
Teas, Imperial	lb.	2	25	2	50
Hyson		1	30	1	40
Young Hyson		1	20	1	40
Hyson Skin		90	1		
Wines, Madeira	gal.	2	2	50	
Port		1	60	1	75
Lisbon		1	33	1	40
Malaga		1	10	1	20

DOMESTIC ARTICLES.

	per.	D.	C.	D.	C.
Bacon	lb.	10	12		
Beef, Mess	bbi.	no sales		no sales	
— Prime					
Bread, Crackers	{	100	5	50	
— Pilot			25		
— Ship	lb.	3	25		
Candles, Mould	lb.	18	20		
— Dift		16	18		
Cheese		8	12		
Cotton, Upland		19	20		
Fish, Mackarel	bbl.	7	50	8	
— Shad		7	50	8	
— Herrings		3	75	4	
Flour, Superfine		50			
Grain, Wheat	bus.	1	1	3	
— Corn		5	50	55	
— Flaxseed		none			
Glass, Window 8 by 10	box	14	15		
Gunpowder, Keg	25lb.	10	15		
Hemp	cwt.	10	12		
Iron, Barr	ton	120	125		
Pork, Mess	bbl.	no sales		no sales	
— Prime					
Spirits, N. E. Rum	gal.	65	75		
— Whiskey		43	46		
Sugar, New-Orleans	{	100	11	12	
— Loaf	lbs.	20	21		
— Lump		19	20		
Tobacco, Maryland	cwt.	3			
Potomac		5			

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Alexandria Bank,	per		
Potomac do.		99	
Marine Insurance	uncertain		
Washington Bridge	par		
Little River Turnpike	uncertain		
Washington and Alexandria do.	par		
Exchange on London, :10.			

For the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

AURELIUS, No. IV.

The impolicy and injustice of the late law respecting judgments and executions, must, upon a slight examination, forcibly strike every one whose views have not predetermined him against it. The citizen of Virginia who feels proud of the appellation, and a proper respect for the honor of his state, venerable amongst her sister states, and holding an high rank in the scale of the union, will feel himself degraded by this obvious blot in the political fame of his country, and be led to enquire whether the policy which dictated the measure was suggested by considerations of public good; for it will be admitted to be a principle in itself correct, and recognized by the most learned jurists, as well as sanctioned by common usage, that the property of an individual may be taken by the sovereign authority when the public good requires it, but the necessity must be imposing, and felt by every one, nothing short of the salvation of the state; and tho' the sovereign power may thus take form an individual for the public service, it is against the law of nature to permit an individual to take the property of an individual for his own benefit, which declares, "that he who has that which belongs to another is bound to restore it, as it is against nature to acquire riches at the expence and ruin of another;"

was there then any calamity lowering over this country so portentous as to justify such a violation of individual rights? It is believed there was not: there was, it must be confessed, in the national legislature, a considerable buzz of war, and every endeavor was made by a certain party in the government to excite the angry passions, and bring upon the nation this worst of public calamities: but as the choice of peace or war rested with us, they were left without an apology for imposing any extraordinary burthens upon the nation, to meet an evil which it was entirely within their power to control. If recurrence be had to the debates in this legislature, it would seem as if the country (Virginia at any rate) was enjoying, in full fruition, unparalleled prosperity and happiness, under the influence of mild and equitable laws: if retrospect be had to the speeches in the state legislature, to the very persons with whom this law originated, an echo of the same language will be found: if recurrence be had to the resources of the country, they will be found every where abundant, and in many cases

“a surplus plenty.” In the banks of Virginia, the barometers of the wealth of the citizens, the coffers have, for some time past, been so overflowing, that the rates of dividend have been reduced from 8 to 6 per cent. from the want of employment of their surplus funds. The farmer or planter could not complain of the want of means to discharge his debts, whilst the market afforded him an average price for wheat of 6s. per bushel, of tobacco 24s. per cwt. From this state of things it would seem to follow that no possible political reason could be adduced for this extraordinary measure.

But it may be said, that though we had not actual war, there was every probability that we should very soon have it. Admit this to be the case, and the impolicy of the measure is no less striking: in case of war, on what description of citizens are the government to rely for the means of carrying it on with vigor and success, as well in the field as in the cabinet? Where does the physical force of the nation, and the means of calling that force into action, reside? Amongst what description of citizens? Not on those in debt who would shelter themselves under this law from the just claim of a fair, honest creditor: it is believed that persons of this description would make but miserable instruments to defend their country's just rights; and even the framers of the law (who have any thing at stake) would not choose to commit them to the protection of such defenders; the honest man and the responsible citizen, who would scorn to avail himself of the shelter erected by this law over those of an opposite character, is the description of citizens on whom, in time of war or public commotion, the government must rely, as the efficient defenders of their country's rights, liberties and property: to the minds of such men this measure must present a most alarming portent; for if in the present state of the country, abounding in resources, and possessing a “surplus plenty,” before we have even entered upon the threshold of foreign war or public calamity, such a deadly blow is struck by the legislature at morals and property, the vitals of a free government, what is to be expected by them when these evils actually arrive? Might not an agrarian law, and a general emancipation from every moral obligation, be dreaded? for the power which can suspend justice may annihilate it. If suspension amounts to annihilation, (as in many cases, under this law, it will) the effect in such will be the same as annihilation. In times of war or public calamity, will not reflections like these tend to paralyze the energies of the country? Will not the men of virtue, of talents, and of property, to guard against a state of things so adverse to their habits and interests, choose to withdraw from a scene where all might be involved in the common ruin? It is presumed they would—and thereby the sinews of government would be greatly weakened. In a former number an attempt was made to shew that in England, the country from whence we derived our origin, the rapid progress to wealth and power which that nation had experienced, was owing in a great measure to the justice of her laws as they respected the safety of person and property. In every country, to insure the hearty support and united exertion of the citizens, the government must yield them complete security in these essential points—The corruption of the citizen is easily repressed by the superintending care of a virtuous legislature. Corruption seldom ascends from the lower to the higher classes, but when it is daring enough to usurp possession of the seat of power, it becomes formidable to the general welfare, and against its influence the laws interpose but a feeble authority. It is a well known maxim that the morals and manners of a nation receive their direction from the so-

vereign power. An allusion was also made by way of example, to the ancient republics of Greece, at a period of their meridian splendor—when their liberties was supposed to be fixed upon a basis as firm as adamant itself, to shew that this people relied chiefly upon their religion and morals for the maintenance of their liberty and independence, and so deeply was the whole society impressed with the necessity of these supports that the smallest aberrations met with the most exemplary punishment. Protagoras a celebrated sophist of those days, for saying “that he knew not whether there were Gods or not,” was obliged to seek his safety in flight—and Diagoras another philosopher, accused of profaning religion and denying the Gods, was obliged also to fly, and had a decree passed against him branding him with infamy, engraven upon a brazen column. Yet our republican legislature boasting the orthodoxy of their principles, neither governed by the past or the present state of society, and totally regardless of cause or effect, have by their acts undertaken to put the axe to the root of those principles, the existence of which have rendered other countries free, powerful, and happy.

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The only consideration of a public nature which it is believed entered into the views of the advocates of this law, was to render popularity to the favorite embargo system of their political idol, without reflecting that by their own act they past the severest censure upon that system. If the embargo occasioned this violent invasion of private rights, this innovation upon the morals of the country, and no one, it is presumed will deny the fact, it may justly be regarded as one of the most pernicious measures of the general government, and the advocates of it, so far from screening their idol by this sacrifice of justice, have signed and sealed his condemnation.

The constitution, which is paramount to law, secures to every citizen, the right of acquiring, of possessing, and enjoying property by all lawful means. In contracts between man and man, both of sound mind, there should be equality of knowledge, and freedom of will and of value; this being the basis, the contract becomes valid and binding upon the parties, not only in a legal but in a moral sense, & every interference of the legislature, to impair or to prevent the fulfilment of it is both immoral and unjust, and destructive of the first principles of the social compact. This law not only takes away the right of coercing the payment of debts in ordinary cases, but deprives the creditor in all cases between individuals, of the right of enforcing payment of any monies due to him—thus those who depend upon annual receipts for their subsistence, (widows and orphans included) may by this law be absolutely starved to death, or driven to the necessity of seeking alms, at the public institutions for the support of the poor, whilst their debtors, those who withhold their annual subsistence, under the authority of this immoral law, are permitted to batter upon their spoil until the pleasure of the next General Assembly shall be known. It is true the law in its duration is limited to the end of the next session of the legislature, but who that considers the circumstances under which it was enacted, can feel any sort of security that his privations will then cease, who knows but that some other political Quixotism like that of the embargo may call upon the patriotism of the next legislature to continue the sacrifice for another year. The unworthy part of the society can only derive any benefit from this law, upon the honest man and moral citizen, it may operate with peculiar disadvantage, for such men (should they unfortunately happen to be in debt) will deny themselves that indulgence, which otherwise they might have received, rather than avail themselves of a dishonorable protection—thus, to preserve their honor and their morals more precious than life itself, they will be induced to pay their just debts at any sacrifice of property.

In assailing the temple of justice the patrons of this law seem to have approached it with that indifference incident to those who labor in a bad cause: not venturing to raze to the ground, and attempting to shew some respect for rights, they have manifested an invidious distinction between chartered rights and those of an individual nature, as if the latter were less sacred than the former; they are both derived from the same authority, and neither can be impaired without a violation of public faith. The banks legally established are excepted from

* By the act establishing religious freedom, supposed from the pen of the late President of the U. S. it is solemnly declared, “that civil rights have no dependence on our religious opinions any more than our opinions in physics and geometry; and, by the present law, it is virtually declared, that they depend as little upon morals as upon religion.

the operation of this law; they may go on as usual to enforce payment of their debts; thus an individual indebted to a bank may be sued, executed and ruined, who at the same time has a much larger sum due to him from other individuals, which he is not allowed to enforce payment of. To shew the extreme folly of this law, in every respect unjust towards the credit, it is difficult to ascertain whether it will afford any benefit to the debtor—so long under the disadvantage of laboring under a load of debt, accumulating interest and costs, and the inconvenience and expense of finding security, attending courts, &c. &c. it can only be a temporary relief from a burthen which must fall with additional weight on him at a future day, when justice and the laws, now laid prostrate, shall resume their empire. On the innocent security of the debtor, who when he became bound, expected his obligation to cease at a specified time (and for whose safety no provision is made by the law) it may impose peculiar hardship: for by protracting the term of payment, as in the case of replevin bonds, &c. the debtor may become insolvent, and he may have to pay the debt, and hence be made to suffer by an act which it was not within his power to control. Virginia, Maryland and Georgia, it is believed are the only states in the union who have adopted this extraordinary policy. An attempt has been heretofore made to trace the causes which led to it in Virginia, but to illustrate the subject and render it more familiar to the minds of every one, it may be further observed, that during the last session of the legislature there was such an unusual scramble for the *lazee and fustes*, for offices of honor and emolument, in the numerous public appointments of governor, counsellors, senator to congress, judges, treasurer, generals, &c. &c. that every consideration of public justice or individual interest, was more or less merged into private views of personal grandissment, and it is believed if an appeal could be made directly to the hearts of the advocates of this law it would be found with many of them, that their zeal was not so much the dictate of an honest sentiment, arising from considerations of public good, as of a desire to acquire popularity to the separate views. In this country, it is believed there is hardly a man of any party who does not execrate this law. The eternal honor of the two gentlemen who presented the county, be it recorded, that they voted against its passage—all parts should unite in the enunciation of this fact, and whenever they can again be induced to offer their services it should be duly appreciated. It is to be hoped at the approaching election for members to represent the county in the next General Assembly, that this subject will be duly considered and the candidates be required expressly to declare their willingness to retrieve the honor of this state, by repealing the law at the commencement of the session.

AURELIUS.

Fairfax county, March, 1809.

BY THE LAST MAIL.

NEW-YORK, March 30.

Authentic News from Haiti.
Extract of a letter from Jeremie, dated Fe-

bruary 22, 1809, to a gentleman in this city.

General Francisque for a month past formed a plot with Bellefleur, commandant of Abricot, to endeavor to entice Gommard into that place, under pretence of being of his party, and delivering up to him a passport to communicate with Christophe. The plan succeeded so far, that the day was fixed for his entry, and Francisque received intelligence thereof, by a private express from Bellefleur. Col. Borgella, who was in the secret, kept himself out of town with his regiment, in such a position as to co-operate with Francisque: the latter immediately after the receipt of the express, caused an alarm to be fired about midnight of the 12th inst. and, with such volunteers as Jeremie afforded, together with his guard, started for the place of rendezvous, where he was met by Borgella, and his troops, and placed themselves in ambush in the environs of Abricot. This manœuvre proved successful; and at 9 in the morning of the 13th Gommard and his band were drawn up in review on the parade of Abricot. The signal agreed on by Bellefleur, was, waving a white handkerchief and firing a canon—at the moment he meant to cry out “Long live Christophe,” the better to deceive Gommard. Unfortunately the last column of the brigands, taking two soldiers prisoners, suspected the plot, and communicated their fears to their commander in chief, who accused Bellefleur of infidelity and treachery, and called for fire to burn the place, and demanded possession of the po-

Bellefleur, surrounded by 400 enemies, and coaxed into a state of critical situation by guilt, exclamations of honor, and would rather than be suspected; a quietness in his command of the troops, but allowing the near enough in am to begin to shew signs of his following before the high road before the to come up, and cut off the leader of the brigands

... of their debts; to a bank at the sum due to him which he is not allowed, To shew credit, it is never if will afford him a kin- bering under a 3 interest and courts, &c. &c. relief from a with additional when justice state, small re- innocent secu- per he became on to cease at the safety no pro- may impose a extracting the use of replevin become insol- in the debt, and in act which is onto. Virginia, it is be- the unius who- nary policy, before made to it in Virginia, and render it of every one, at during the there was such leaves and emoluments, in- ments of go- to congress, &c. &c. &c. public justice more or less personal- if an appeal be hearts of the be found with- est sentiment of public good- larity to their it is be- of any party law. To the men who recorded, that all parties in of this fact, be induced to the duly appre- approaching the county that this sub- and the can- declare their or of the state, in- mance-

... B. Hellier, surrounded as he was, with 500 enemies, and consequently placed in a most critical situation, succeeded in dis- banding Gommard from a belief of his guilt, exclaiming that he was an officer of honor, and would rather blow his brains out than be suspected; and finally feigned to ac- quiesce in his demands. When on the point of putting the troops in possession of the fort, he fired the fatal signal for massacre. For Isque and Borgella, rushed upon them furiously; but, the situation of Abri- cot, allowing the cavalry to be placed enough in ambush, Gommard, who began to show signs of uneasiness, with about 40 of his followers, escaped by the high road before the body of horse had time to come up, and cut them off. The remainder of the brigands, to the number of 450 men, were massacred, among whom were his adjutant general Larouge, and 3 colonels. There were 428 muskets taken. The loss on the part of general Francisque was 3 soldiers killed and 7 wounded. Larouge's head was brought on here, and fixed on a stake in the market-place, where it remains in terror for such of the cultivators as may come to town to market next Sunday morning. The troops are still in pursuit of Gommard.

"In the north, in consequence of a few days indisposition of Gen. Lamarre, Christophe had retaken all the posts and laid siege to the Mole itself; but on the 1st inst., Lamarre made a sortie upon him, routed, and pursued his army for several leagues, took his different posts, and 500 muskets. Christophe experienced a severe loss in these actions, in which Gen. Pierre Tonis, governor of St. Marks was mortally wounded.

"To the east of Camp-Marsband, Gil- bertrived and cut his way through to Port-au-Prince, where he demanded succor. Gen. Bergerac Trichet, at the head of a detachment of 350 men, was sent out with Gilbert, and they have since taken St. Michael, and sent 20 prisoners to Port-au-Prince; they are joined by many insurgents of the north, and direct their march towards Grand Riviere, burning and revolutionizing the whole north."

The report of the death of Tom Paine, originated, we are told, in this way—Paine believing that he could not live many days, requested a friend to report on board the ship Pacific and Mentor, the morning of their departure, that he was dead, in order that early news of this event might be known to his friends in France and England. When we noticed this gentleman's death, we believed that he was actually no more. Paine still lives.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

MONDAY, APRIL 3.

MARRIED on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. GIBSON, Mr. JOSEPH TROBAS, to Mrs. ANN FARRELL, both of this place.

Appointment by the President of the U. States.—WILLIAM ISRAEL, Esq. of Philadelphia, consul for the island of St. Bartholomew. [Ex. Post].

Extract of a letter from Savannah, dated the 17th March, 1809.

"The governor of Florida has laid a duty on imports of 17 per cent. and on exports six per cent. which has caused some agents to leave Amelia Island, from which place the captains of vessels must go to St. Augustine to enter and clear, a distance of 100 miles."

From a late French Paper.
The last remittance which was made from Konigsburg, for the payment of contributions was accompanied by the service of the king of Prussia; which was deposited in the office of Maritime Committee. It is stated that it will be coined. It was weighed the 4th Nov. under the inspection of special a commission. They did not agree upon its value. Mr. Nikolai, in his description of Berlin and Potsdam, estimates it at 2,500,000 rix dollars; about 10,000,000 of francs.

VERY GOOD CROPS IN SWEDEN LAST YEAR.
Extract of a letter from a Swedish gentleman in London to his friend in Philadelphia, dated in October last, and received by the last Packet.

"By the blessing of Divine Providence our country had very abundant crops this year; and, in proportion, the best in the less fertile provinces. We have, therefore, bread enough; and indeed much is required for the several armies that we have on foot, and for the two fleets, to wit, the

great and the small, which is composed of many galleys, gun-boats, x. bcs, &c. for operations in shallow waters. In places most exposed all the men capable of bearing arms, are kept in readiness for combat."

SELLING OF AMERICANS.

In Tuesday's paper we published from the Philadelphia Register, a letter from a young man, who has the most respectable connections in Philadelphia, complaining that on his vessel arriving in France, himself the captain and three others, were cruelly imprisoned, and that the ransom demanded for him was 120 dollars. It was not to be expected, that such cruelty and humiliating treatment could find apologists among those who have vociferated loudest against the practice of impressment. Yet apologies are made in the Waig and the American.

We are gravely told that this oppression is justifiable under the municipal laws of France. We pretend not to be acquainted with French law as well as these gentlemen; but on the contrary, wishing forever to remain ignorant of French laws as well as free from their operation, we have looked into the treaty between France and the United States, made with Bonaparte on the 30th September, 1800. The 21st article provides "And in all cases where a vessel of the citizens of either party shall be captured or seized and held for adjudication, her officers, passengers and crew shall be hospitably treated. They shall not be imprisoned, nor deprived of any part of their wearing apparel nor of the possession and use of their money, not exceeding for the captain, supercargo and the mate 500 dollars each, and for the sailors and passengers 100 dollars each." If therefore it cannot be contended, that the laws of France have force to supersede a treaty, we may be excused from looking further for proof of the illegality as well as barbarity of imprisoning and selling our scum.—Baltimore N. A.

WISDOM AND FOLLY.

Mr. Jefferson told the Indians that the vote of the fool was as powerful among us as that of the wise man. Did the wise or the foolish preponderate in the passage of the embargo laws? Shall we decide the question by a reference to the obstinacy with which the friends of the system have adhered to it, in spite of experience, prudence, and even conviction? *The way of a fool is right in his own eyes: but he that hearkeneth unto counsel is wise.* Or shall we test it by the popularity of the system? *A man shall be commended according to his wisdom: but he that is of a perverse heart shall be despised.*

[Freeman's Journal.]

A CARD.

MR. GENERIS has the honor of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, that by particular request, he will have another BALL on Thursday evening next.

April 3.

31

FRESH TEAS.

JOSEPH H. MANDEVILLE, HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE At the Baltimore and New York prices, 13 chests Myson Skin, TEAS 10 do. old Hyson Of the latest New 6 do. young Hyson York importation. April 3. dwt. 3w

PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold, at the Vendue Store, on a credit of 4 months, 6 hogshead SUGAR.

SIX CHESTS OF YOUNG HYSON TEA, of a superior quality—on a credit of sixty days.

Philip G. Marsteller.

April 1.

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA.

COMPLAINT being made to me the subscriber one of the justices of the peace for the county aforesaid, by James Campbell, keeper of the jail of the said county, that on the night of the 1st of April, inst. Negro JIM, committed as a runaway, the property of Richard Brent; Negro LEN, the property of John Keith; Negro JIM, the property of James Keith, son; and Negro GEORGE, the property of Francis Peyton, committed by their masters, did break and escape from the said jail, and are now going at large. Sworn to before me this 3d day of April, 1809.

Richard Libby.

Officers of the county or individuals apprehending said negroes or either of them, shall receive for delivering them to the said jailor, Twenty Dollars for all, or Five Dollars for either.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

April 3.

A LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post-Office at Alexandria, Col. April 1, 1809.

A.	K.
Edmund Arnold,	Joshua K. Well.
John Adison, 2,	Benjamin King,
Justice Allen, 2	L.
John Armstrong,	Henry Lee,
Augustine Alexander	John Luke,
Thos. E. Adison,	Citizen Labille.
Mrs. Lucy Arm-	M.
stead, 2.	John M'Rea,
B.	Joseph Miln,
Joseph Birch,	Capt. Zacha. Man,
Richard Brooke,	Mordoccaim Marks,
Edwin C. Brown,	Peter Mills,
Wm. H. Brown,	Wm. Marshall,
John Bonsal,	Elizabeth Mason,
Benjamin Brown,	Leonard Marberry,
Jacob Bontze,	Mrs. Anne M'Knight,
Chally Biloquesmite,	or Elizabeth Willis
C.	William M'Knight,
Anthony Campbell,	Aaron Marsteller;
Whiting Cooke,	N.
Stephen Cutting,	Wm. Nicholson,
Laurence Christal,	Enos Noland, 4,
Issa Clark,	O.
Joseph Cockernel,	Reason Outfit,
William Cox,	Rev. Mr. O'Brien,
John R. Cooke,	P.
Mrs. Sarah Chiches-	William Patterson,
ter,	Jabez Pitt,
Rachel Cotril,	William Page,
Littleton W. Custus,	Susan Pane,
Geo. Clementson, 2,	John Pursell,
Mrs. Cloe Carr,	Charity Pain,
Overton Carr,	John A. Parkee, 2,
William Chin,	Dafney Pain.
D.	R.
Anne Darne,	Ignatius Rattie,
Thos. Darne, Sr. 2,	Enoch Randall,
Daniel Dulany, 3,	Joseph Rowan,
Thos. A. Digges, 2,	S.
Jeremiah Dowdill,	Charles B. Small,
Benjamin Dulany, jr	Henry Sayvard,
Susan Douglass,	Augustine B. Smith,
Monsier Dawe,	Sam. & Wm. Sim-
Rebecca Davis.	mons,
E.	James M. Stewart,
Thos. S. Elliston, 2,	John P. Smith.
Calvin Edwards.	T.
F.	John Turner,
Betsey Frezair,	John B. Thompson,
Jane Fitz-gerald,	John E. Thompson.
Richard Fitzhugh.	Thos. Tucker,
G.	Sampson Trammell,
Bernard Ghequiere,	Mrs. Tyler,
Greenberry Griffith.	Ameila Turner.
H.	V.
Jacob Hokes,	Richard Veck,
John Hollingsworth,	Thomas Vowell,
William Hilton,	Samuel Vanhorne.
Mary Hoxton,	W.
Lt. Bernard Henry 2,	Josiah Wader,
Rht. & Js. Hamilton,	Douglas Wickborn,
Caleb Hessey,	Joseph Whilden,
Capt. John Haynes,	Thos. D. Westcott,
Sarah Hill.	Capt. Thos. S. Webb,
I.	Wm. Wilson,
Francis Johnson,	Geo. Whittenden,
Noah H. James,	Alexander West,
Aaron Jewitt,	John Wilson,
John Johnson,	Demon Worthill,
Mathew Irwin,	Wm. Wells.
Mrs. Jancson,	CEO. GILPIN, P. M.

April 3—co3t.

O B S E R V E.

The following MEDICINES are sold by ROBERT GRAY, Bookseller, in King-street—and by A. HINGSTON, Fairfax-street, Alexandria—

LEE'S ELIXIR!

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions. A single trial of this medicine will prove its efficacious quality in restoring a perspiration common to healthy people; it dislodges and expels the tough viscid phlegm or mucus, strengthening the weakened vessels of the lungs, thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms of course are effectually and permanently conquered. The great number of cures performed in 1808 by this elegant and useful preparation, is sufficient to astonish and convince those that labor under colds, coughs, consumptions, &c. of being immediately relieved, without saying any thing of the many thousands benefited in former years; however for the information of those persons, if any there be, that have not heard of the balsamic qualities of Lee's Elixir, we give the names of the following persons, who are well known to our citizens in general as persons of integrity and strict veracity. From the following certificates it will plainly appear, that a three year's consumption, a common cold or cough, are all with ease removed by Lee's Elixir.

Messrs. R. Lee and Son,
The superior qualities of your medicine, called Lee's Elixir, induces me to give you this certificate for publication, to point to my suffering fellow mortals the road to health, the most valuable of all earthly possessions. For upwards of three years I have been afflicted with a severe cough, tightness of the breast, lowness of spirits, and a gradual wasting of the flesh; having tried different medi-

cines recommended for such cases, without receiving any real benefit, fortunately one of your advertisements was given to me—I immediately applied to Mr. Vane, 178, Market street, for some of your Elixir, which has contrary to the expectations of my friends restored me to my former good state of health. Any other information will be given by me.

George Harwood,
Market street, Baltimore.

Messrs. R. Lee & Son,
You are at liberty to publish for the good of others, the benefit I have received from your excellent preparation called Lee's Elixir. Being afflicted with violent pains in the breast, loss of appetite, and a debility of the whole system, which rendered me unable to attend to business, being advised to try your Elixir, I procured two bottles of Messrs. Warner and Hanna, which has entirely removed the complaint, and restored me to a perfect state of health. From the good effect of your Elixir I was led to suppose your other medicines were equally efficacious, which induced me to give your Worm Lozenges to my children, and with pleasure I inform you they had the desired effect. Any other information I shall give on application to me at my house in Sly's-street, Baltimore.

John Keller.

Messrs. R. Lee & Son,
In December last I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which time my appetite failed, and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertion I could pronounce a single sentence louder than my breath. Some of my friends having observed to me, that much good had been done by the use of Lee's Elixir, advised me to procure a bottle from Messrs. Warner and Hanna, which I accordingly did—and to those persons unacquainted with the merits of this medicine, it will appear astonishing that three doses should remove the pains in my breast, and the use of the one bottle restored me to PERFECT HEALTH.

J. A. Smith,
Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.—Should no worms exist in the body, it will without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long extensive experience, to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of blood, hysterical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and bad indigestions, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs relaxations, involuntary emissions, obstinate gouts, flour abus for whites, impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermitting fevers.

Lee's Genuine Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the use of other remedies.

Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetter, and all eruptions of the skin, rendering it soft and smooth.

Lee's Genuine Eye Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes:

Tooth Ache Drops.

Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

DAMASK LIP SALVE.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A certain and never failing cure for venereal complaints.

N. B. Each and every medicine above enumerated, have directions describing their mode of use in the most perfect manner.

April 3.

TO THE PUBLIC.
Who are affected with Coughs, Colds, Asthmas and Consumptions.

THESE are perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the practitioner, than the fact, that many of the most difficult and incurable complaints originate in neglected COLDS. In a climate as variable as ours, where the changes of the weather, are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention, to guard against this subtle and dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine, or are willing to bestow. Hence the vast number of patients afflicted with coughs, catarrhs, asthmas and consumptions. The many cases of the kind which fell under my observation, the disappointment I experienced in practice, from remedies highly recommended, and my own pre-disposition to pulmonic complaints, were strong inducements for me to consider whether a compound, consisting of mild vegetable substances could not be invented, more free from the well founded objections of practitioners, and better calculated to avert the threatening destruction of the lungs.

I have the satisfaction to offer to the public such a remedy, under the name of the VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT, well adapted to various constitutions and habits, and to declare with the fullest confidence that I found this composition far superior to others intended to answer the same purpose. I am perfectly satisfied, that practitioners, who have frequently to combat the effects of suppressed perspiration and do not neglect the use of the lancet and other evacuations, whenever they are indicated, will place this medicine on the list of their most favorite remedies; as it can in no case do harm. I will bide by this motto—

NO RELIEF NO PAY.

This motto may be deemed ostentatious by some, and amounting to a positiveness that the medicine will invariably effect a cure in any stage of a disease like a miracle; the proprietor is far from believing that this medicine will render mankind immortal; but he is fully sensible if taken seasonably, and according to the directions, it will either prevent or cure, and if unseasonably, it will most sensibly alleviate distress and prolong life; and having no desire to profit by the confidence of the sick and afflicted, induces me to make the above overture; should the contrary appear in any instance, as in some it possibly may, the money for the medicine will be cheerfully refunded by the person who may vend the same.

GEORGE ROGERS.

N. B. The above named medicine is secured to the subscriber by letters patent from the President of the United States, and prepared at his Dispensary in Northampton, county of Hampshire and state of Massachusetts.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The great benefit which I have experienced from Rogers's Vegetable, &c. and a firm persuasion that it may afford relief of others, induce me to make every laudable exertion for its distribution.

For five years preceding the last of Dec. 1807, in consequence of taking a violent cold I had been afflicted with the Asthma, a disorder which I conceived to be hereditary, my father and grandfather both having greatly suffered from it. The disorder increasing rapidly upon me, in the spring of 1807, I consulted Dr. C. L. Seeger, but the urgency of his business prevented him from attending at that time, particularly to my case. My business made it necessary for me to leave home, and be absent the greatest part of summer, which deprived me of the able professional assistance of Dr. Seeger. In Sept. last, a severe cold brought on a violent cough, and the disorder assumed an aspect more serious and alarming than at any former period—I was extremely debilitated, emaciated and confined. Such was the irritability of my lungs, I was obliged to use the greatest caution in the act of respiration. After a free use of Rogers's Vegetable, &c. for about two months, I was perfectly relieved of the dreadful cough which had so long afflicted me, and completely cured of every symptom of the Asthma. In short, blessed be God, I have continued in sound health ever since. As these facts may be important to those unfortunate individuals who are suffering from the same disorder, I have been thus particular in their detail. And I do not hesitate to declare my solemn conviction, both from my own experience and observing its effects upon others, that Rogers's V. P. D. is an easy, safe and effectual remedy for coughs and Asthmas, and is the greatest antidote to all pulmonic complaints that the world has ever witnessed.

Jacob W. Brewster.

Northampton, January, 1809.

THIS may certify, that about the first of October last, I was attacked with a violent cough, which proceeded, as was the opinion of my physician who is a man well approved

of in his profession, from a bruise which I had received on my left side about a fortnight before. By his consent I tried Rogers's Pulmonic Detergent—I was very weak and low, and took but half the quantity prescribed in his directions. In three days I was much relieved, and in eight days quite cured of the cough.

Moses Parsons, jun.

Northampton, Feb. 1809.

Northampton, Mass. Feb. 1809.
I James Heaton, also hereby certify, that in the fall of the year 1808, I was seized with a severe cold attended by an obstinate and distressing cough. The violence of my cough soon produced a pain in my side and breast, and frequent spitting of blood, in short, all the horrid symptoms of a consumption were rapidly assailing me. In this situation I was recommended to Dr. George Rogers, who rendered me immediate relief by administering his Vegetable Detergent. I have continued the use of it ever since, and for three months past, though not completely restored to health, I have been able constantly to attend to my business—and I fully believe that my partial restoration has been solely owing (under God) to this valuable medicine.

James Heaton.

To the Public.

IN consequence of taking a severe cold in May, 1808, I was seized with a violent pain in my side, attended with a distressing cough, which, although I had the advice and prescriptions of a respectable physician, lasted me four weeks, without any alleviation. I then applied to Dr. George Rogers, who administered his Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, which gave me immediate relief; and in ten days I was entirely freed from the pain in my side and cough.

Charles Chapman.

Northampton, March, 1809.

I, Elijah Norton, jun. of Westampton, in Massachusetts, do certify, that in the last year I was attended with a great debility—weakness of the lungs, distressed for breath, and a violent cough, attended with a fever for a number of months: about the fifteenth of August I began the use of Dr. George Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent. I kept in the use of it about three months—immediately after taking this medicine my cough abated, and I could breathe with more freedom. I would recommend the medicine from my own experience, to those who are troubled with a cough, and disorders of the lungs and breast, & consumptive complaints, and do believe it to be a valuable and useful medicine.

ELIJAH NORTON, jun.

Westampton, Feb. 21, 1809.

For Sale by R. GRAY, Bookseller, King street, agent for the proprietor.

March 29.

law3m

FOR RENT,

THE DWELLING HOUSE of the late Colonel Hooe, on Water-street.—It is spacious and convenient, and has all necessary outhouses, with a very excellent garden attached to it.

J. H. Hooe,

John Muncaster,

Executors

March 25.

eof

NEW FERRY.

I wish to inform the public, that Mr. Elisha Janney has authorised me to keep the Potomac Bridge Ferry and receive ferries until the bridge is passable. Every exertion will be used to accommodate customers—I will also accommodate travellers with a plenty of good liquors and provisions at my grocery store near the bridge, in the City, and will be obliged to those who may favor me with their custom.

Wm. C. Newton.

March 20.

eof

N. B. For the accommodation of gentlemen and ladies, a Hack may be had at any time by applying to the subscriber, in Prince-street, Alexandria.

W. C. N.

TO BE LET,

A comfortable Brick Dwelling-House, on King and Henry-street, with five rooms, besides, cellar, Kitchen, and stabling on good terms.

Jona. & M. Scholfield.

February 13.

eo

For Sale, by the Subscriber,
SALT, suitable for the fisheries,
Muscovado Sugar in hogsheads,
Havanna Sugar in boxes,
Green Coffee in bags,
A few barrels of New-York Pork.

J. H. HOOE.

March 28.

eof

TO RENT,

A convenient two story FRAME HOUSE on Patrick street, nearly opposite Isaac Gibbs, lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Moore. Possession may be had immediately.—Apply to

James Anderson.

March 23.

eo

Now Landing,
From Schooner Good Intent, Captain Baxter
from Boston, and for sale,

40 lbs Plaster Paris,
120 casks Thomastown Lime,
500 reams Wrapping Paper,
100 do. Writing do.
10 barrels No. 1, Boston Beef.

For terms, apply to

Faxon, Metcalf and Co.

WHO HAVE ON HAND,

Hollands' Gin, French Brandy, Muscovado Sugars, Brown Soap in whole and half boxes, Mould and Dipt Candles, Chocolate, Boston Beef, Mackarel, Sheathing Paper, and a general assortment Shoes.

ALSO,

1000 bushels Ground Allum

Salt.

March 27.

cost

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on the first day of May next, at the Court house of Prince William County,

A Tract of Land,

LYING near Dumfries, containing 140 acres, more or less.

ALSO,

A Lot of Land in Dumfries, No. 81.

UPON a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and a deed of trust upon the premises, for the payment of the purchase money, [excepting the costs and charges attending the sale, which will be required to be paid at the time of sale.] The above tract of land and lot having been escheated to the Commonwealth of Virginia, for defect of heirs of a certain Francis Rice, dec'd, capable of holding the same.

Philip D. Dawe, Escheator

For Prince William County.

Dumfries, March 27—28. 2aw4w

N. B. The sale will commence at eleven o'clock A. M.

TO LET,

A convenient, small Brick Tenement, on Patrick-street, a few doors north of King-street.

R. I. Taylor.

March 31.

eo

FOR SALE OR RENT,

The old Bank, opposite the market.

A. HOLBROOK.

March 27. 2aw1w 1w4t

Strayed or Stolen,

From the commons of Alexandria,

A BAY HORSE, about 5 years old—whoever will return him, or give information where he may be found, to the Printer, shall be generously rewarded.

March 30.

eo

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place wheron he now lives, a Blacksmith's Shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich Land. From several years experience I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a Blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad Creek.

Dec. 9.—15.

N. B. If I dont rent the fine stand I will give good wages to a young man with a family.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Saint Mary's county and state of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Bond, late of the aforesaid county and state, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same for adjustment, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, living in Saint Mary's county and state of Maryland, at or before the 13th day of July next; or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate.

Given under my hand this 13th day of January, 1809.

Joseph N. Birch.

Black River Lottery.

NO. 2
Authorised by an Act of the Legislature
of the State of New York, for the purpose
of OPENING CERTAIN ROADS.

MANAGERS—

THOMAS STORM, JOHN H. SICKLES, WM.
HENDERSON, MATTHIAS B. TALMADGE,
and JACOBUS VAN SCHONHOVEN.

—

SCHEME.

1	prize of \$30,000	is
1	20,000	
2	10,000	
2	5,000	
2	2,000	
5	1,000	
11	500	
40	200	
100	100	
150	50	
400	20	
10,300	10	

11,014 Prizes.
21,986 Blanks.

33,000 Tickets—Less than two blanks
prize.—Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.
Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion
of the drawing of the above prizes.

First drawn number 1st days drawing

do.	10th	do.	10th
do.	15th	do.	15th
do.	20th	do.	10th
do.	25th	do.	10th
do.	30th	do.	10th
do.	35th	do.	10th
do.	40th	do.	10th

The managers will commence drawing in the city of N. York, on the second Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw 60 Tickets each day until finished.—Tickets for sale at the subscribers Bookstore King-street Alexandria.—Prize tickets in the present late Baltimore Lotteries taken in exchange for Tickets in this, and all tickets shall be examined free of expence.

R. GRAY.

Feb. 6.